

# 6 SLULWXDO 5HYLWDLQ D&W MRLQ VR IW, KURXJK + HU & RQVHUYDWLRQ

Sehgal Jagrat\* Kumar Atul Prakash Ila<sup>1</sup>

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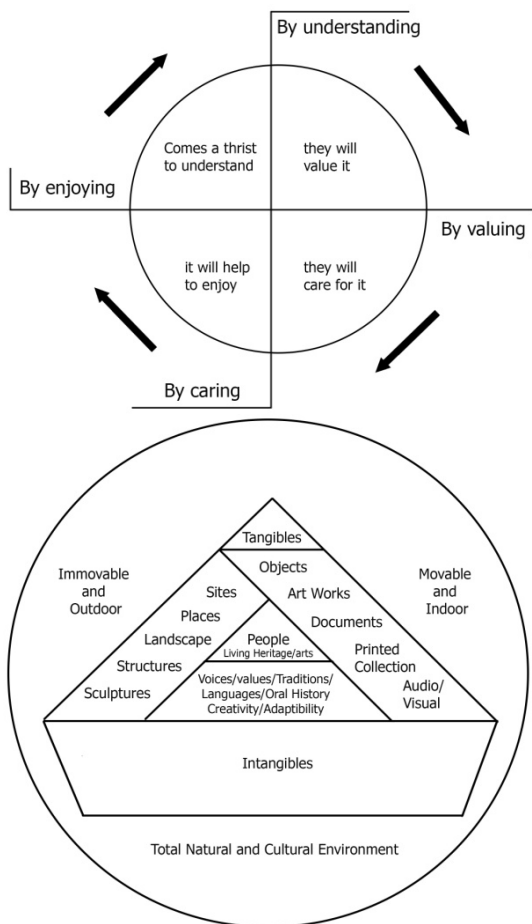
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DQG FROOHFWLRQV RI REMHFWV E X W L W D O V R F R P S U L V H W U D G L W L R Q V  
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aspect can be achieved efficiently. An understanding of Heritage Conservation Cycle diagram (Simon Thurley, 2005) and its different factors help in manifestation of our past and sequentially part of our future.



By 2030, 40.76% of India's population is looking forward to inhabit in urban areas, according to the UN State of the World Population 2007 report. Eagerness for the taste of development, the Indian cities are losing their architectural and historical assets. Conservation and revitalization of old Indian cities and its historic values have so far given low priority in urban development policies. A mélange in Indian historic cities is because of the way in which development took place in correspondence to its natural and traditional neighborhood, local artisans, local crafts, traditions, its streets, water bodies, public spaces etc. along with all the outstanding monuments. There are 35 (27 cultural, 7 natural and 1 mixed) World Heritage Sites in India that are recognized by the UNESCO as of July 2016. In India, heritage conservation practice is categorized under five sections:

1. Development of Institutional Infrastructure for Urban Heritage;
2. Integration of Heritage in Urban Planning Framework;
3. **Revitalization of Urban Heritage through Urban Renewal;**
4. Community /Stakeholder Participation Approach; and
5. Generating Awareness of Heritage.

Despite of formulating rules and regulations for heritage conservation along with urban development, the historic sites are subjected to swift sink due to pressure of current urban scenario, and various other components come up because of absence of relevant policies, legal framework, awareness, inadequate funding and technical skills as a result of which Indian heritage are in abysmal state. Thus, revitalization and conservation, have to come in action to celebrate reputable past of our historic areas and to upgrade its way towards life. This can be achieved by addressing urban problem resulting from congestion, natural decay, space extension and disappearance of heritage etc., and assessing its history, custom, traditions, socioeconomic attribute and other characteristics involved in refurbishment and compatible use of recorded heritage.

Indian cities are going through a vibrant phase of urban renaissance. Today, In India there are 475 urban agglomerations and over 31.16% of total population are living in 7935 towns out of one billion plus population (Source: Census of India, 2011).

Urban tissues of heritage sites can be intangibly revived with the concept of cultural heritage entrepreneurship so that the residing community can connect to their culture and pass on to their decedents.

### 6 W X G \ \$ U H D

Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, Indian, lies on the geographical coordinates of 26°55 N and 75°49, and is situated at an average elevation of 431 m. According to Master plan 2025, Jaipur city has occupied an area of 11,151 sq. km. Maharaja Swai Jai Singh II, has planned city as walled city in 1727. Maharaja Swai Jai Singh along with chief architect and planner, Vidhyadhar Bhattacharya, has laid foundations of city on very strong scientific principles. Since then this walled city, continues to act as central business district and holds congregation and trade and is responsible for originating 60% of city's commercial activity. Jaipur, being a section of Golden Triangle with Agra and Delhi attracts tourists both national and International. The city has a record of serving about 4900 tourists per day in 2015, including stay of 3- 4 days and also has marked 11.70% growth rate of foreign tourists in comparison to 20.27% of growth rate domestic tourist.

### + L V W R U \

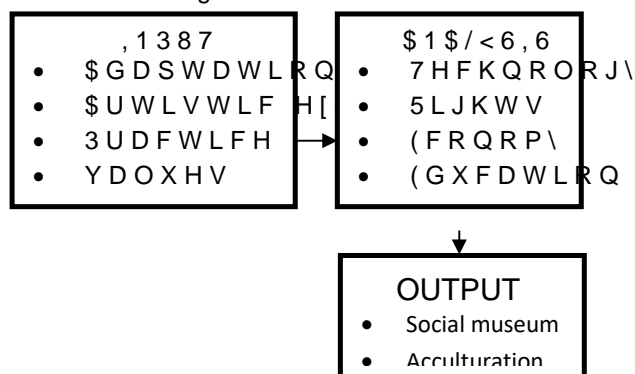
The design of old city has complex detailing with careful planning and clarity with combination of contemporary Mughal architecture and local architectural style to maintain high standard of habitat and living style. During 1941 to 1946, Mirza Ismail the Prime Minister of the Kingdom has preserved the character and nature of the city and during this time major expansion was started outside the walled city. In 1821, during British rule many infrastructural work took place and many monumental buildings were constructed outside walled city and also attention was given to service layout in city which results in good network and planning of waterworks, gaslights and road network etc. After 19<sup>th</sup> century, urban transformations took place in the city which is influenced from British people and outcome of

modern outlook of Sawai Ram Singh. Many attractive additions start taking place within the walled city, with buildings build on Indo- Saracenic Style, such as the Naya Mahal or Vidhan Sabha in edge with earlier Hawa Mahal.

Jaipur is known as the Pink City because of use of pink and its complementary colour scheme together with the use of red sand stone on building facades. Traditional features of Jaipur which includes domestic products like chuda, mojri, turban, ethnic dresses, local food, rajai etc. play a vital role in supporting the economical wealth of a number of families as it is the only source of income of considerable number of families. The ancient mahals, baulis, forts constructed thousands of years ago had a very scientific way of construction such as jharokhas for controlling the scorching heat of sun, bauli for various purposes such as self defence during enemy attacks, water supply etc., jalis for cross ventilation etc. all these structures are very beautiful example of how to adapt in local environmental conditions.

### 0 H W K R G R O R J \

Historical resources represent history embodying culture and tradition through architectural form, hence; need to be appraising as an asset on the contrary to liabilities. Qualities of cities such as historic, aesthetic, religious, social, ecological and traditional have to get acknowledgement and have to be utilized successfully in urban setup. The methodology adopted for documentation involved primary and secondary data collection and the approach is divided into three broad categories which are :



The strategy for planning should therefore follow a middle path, maintaining the harmony of deeply implanted culture while, at the same time, taking account of future-oriented urban development. Planning through the approach of social museum will help in healing the lost “dharodhara” of the city by embracing the mode of conduct that holds everything together to gain the wholeness by acculturation to interrelate matter, life and mind. Heritage involves both natural and cultural environment and is being used in a wide range, including ideas, beliefs, and ways of life, and above all the intimate link between human psyche and mystical nature.

	Adaptati on	Artistic expressio n	Practice	Values
Technolo gy		√	√	
Rights	√			√
Economic	√	√	√	√
Education	√	√		√

Research is based on continuous and organic approach of revitalization by amalgamating community and policy development followed by analysis of physical and spiritual attributes of the city. Physical attributes includes **TREE (Technology, Rights, Economy, Education)** which are fundamental factors of development and spiritual attributes such as Adaptation, Artistic Expression, Practice and Values, these are the basic characteristics of he ritage conservation. The connection between all these attributes are discussed in the above matrix and our study concentrates on how these spiritual attributes are subsets of physical attributes. Intangible heritage includes values, voice, traditions, oral histories, adaptation, artistic expressions, practice etc., since Jaipur has emerged out under the leadership of various rulers so it has amalgamation of various cultures, expressions and values, therefore focusing

on four major and most vital aspects has been our main motto. These four aspects have been described with their importance in the developmental goals, as the physical attributes are incomplete without considering these factors as their subsets.

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### 5 H V X O W

Heritage is the mirror of human growth and development, and in this context it must be preserved. This ideology should be taken as an environmental ethic which has scarcity and deep attachment at its core. The paper draws attention towards the concept of social museum and acculturation which brings together spiritual and physical attributes of Jaipur. It is an initiative to restore the city heritage so that the society may itself behave as social museum, where museum refers to an institution where convivial values can be restored, and acculturation refers change in cultural values that can be accepted by community.

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urban heritage in India: contestation and  
perspective,  
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Conservation and Rehabilitation of Urban Heritage

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LGHQWLW\ RI DFFXOWXUDWLRQ 3RVLEOH VROXWLRQV DUH SURSRVHG  
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VKRXOG EH HPSKDV\JHG DQG LQFRUSRODWH ZLWK OHYDORFV  
FUHDWLYLW\ ODQJXDJH DQG DGD in the valuation of the cultural heritage assets.  
FRQLQXRXVO\ GHWHULRUDWHG G in the application of local employment  
DQG ZLWKRXW FRUHFV UHYLWD in entrepreneurship development and social inclusion  
WKHVH TXDOLW\ DQRVLUWUGWRLFX WUXH WR WKH  
H[LVLWLRQ ORFDO FRQGLWLRQV LQ XUEDQ VHWXS D SURSHU  
WHFKQLTXH IRU PXVHXP LV LQ QHHG 8QLGHFWLRQDQVSHFWV  
ZLOO RQO\ OHDG WR FRQVHUYLQJ WKH WDJLEOH KHULWDJH EXW WKH  
WLPK KDV FRPH ZKHQ WKHUH LV QPHG WRLNKXVH RUDQVHYLH DQG  
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- 1 \$LNDZD 0XAN in his Overview of the preparation of the UNESCO International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage,  
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'LYHU Document for the World Summit on Sustainable Development  
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Applications in Cultural Heritage Conservation Science,  
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6FLHQSH Sustainable heritage management: social, economic and other potentials of culture in local developmen,